
II. *Descriptions of some Marine Animals found on the Coast of Wales.*
By the late John Adams, Esq. F. L. S.

Read February 6, 1798.

PHALANGIUM.

1. *grossipes*. **P** CORPORE minuto cylindrico, humeris tuberculato, pedibus longissimis. *Linn. Syst. Nat. Ed. 13. p. 1027.*

Milford Haven.

Obs. To the minute and accurate description given in the *Systema Naturæ* I can have nothing to add, except that its colour is a dirty red.

2. *hirsutum*. P. corpore subplano decemangulo.

TAB. II. *fig. 1, 2.*

Milford Haven. Tenbigh.

Obs. Body oval with ten angles, and marked with a transverse band near the centre; antennæ ferrated on the interior side; feet eight, hairy; tail cylindrical, obtuse; colour palish brown; length $\frac{1}{3}$ inch.

ONISCUS.

1. *bidentatus*. O. abdomine nudo, caudâ obtusissimâ, squamâ ultimâ bidentatâ.

TAB. II. *fig.* 3, 4.

Milford Haven.

Obs. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; upper side marked with six transverse rows of ochreous spots; scales seven, the last with two teeth, which readily distinguishes this species.

NEREIS.

1. *viridis*. N. viridis filiformis segmentis CXXX. *Linn. Syst. Nat. Ed.* 13. p. 1086.

Amongst young plants of the *Fucus pinnatifidus* at Tenbigh.

Obs. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

ACTINIA.

1. *maculata*. A. coralliflora, tentaculis numerosissimis retractilibus brevibus albis.

Milford Haven, surrounding the apertures of deserted shells of the *Murex despectus*.

Obs. This beautiful species is longitudinally fulcated, having the edges of the base crenated: the lower part is an obscure red, and the upper part is transparent white marked with fine purple spots; the outer circumference of the aperture has a narrow stripe of pink. When expanded, the superior division

sion of the body seems formed of fleshy bars placed in a reticulated manner, and lined with a fine membrane. From perforated warts, placed without order on the outer coat, issued white filamentose substances variously twisted together : I have observed a similar body ejected from the mouths of all the species of this genus, which have fallen within my notice.

2. *senilis*. A. subcylindrica transversè rugosa. *Linn. Syst. Nat. Ed. 13. p. 1088. Baster. subs. t. 13. f. 2. bona.*
Rocks, Tenbigh.

Obs. The specimens I observed were smaller than as represented in the figure above quoted ; but that remarkable soft hairy appearance arising from the slender form and number of the tentacula, which so readily distinguish it from its British congeners, is well portrayed. Colour white or pink ; when at rest, the exterior coat is smooth.

ASTERIAS.

1. *minuta*. A. corpore rotundo, radiis quinque tenuissimis hirsutis.
Penn. Br. Zool. v. 4. p. 63. n. 61.
Tenbigh, rare.

Obs. Body round, convex, brown, somewhat larger than the head of a common pin ; rays hirsute, about three times the diameter of the body, white. When examined under a microscope, the upper side appears marked with a tawny yellow spot in the form of a

pentagon, and the under side with a small yellow cinquefoil. The body contains a yellowish juice. Rays jointed, and from either side of each joint proceed three oval pellucid pointed bodies, which cause its hirsute appearance.

2. *rubens*. A. stellata, radiis lanceolatis gibbis, undique aculeata. *Linn. Syst. Nat. Ed. 13. p. 1099. Baster. subf. t. 12. f. 1—6.* Not unfrequent in Milford Haven.

Obs. Colour pale orange; diameter 14 inches.

3. *pedinata*? A. radiata, radiis duplicatis; superioribus pinnatis, inferioribus filiformibus. *Linn. Syst. Nat. p. 1101.*
A. decacnemos. *Pen. Br. Zool. v. 4. p. 66. t. 33. f. 71. bona.*

In Milford Haven, very common.

Obs. Both the pinnated and simple rays in this singular species are closely jointed throughout, and from these articulations arises its flexibility. The pinnæ on the under side are furnished with hollow tubes, gradually decreasing in size as they approach the end; from which proceed, at the will of the animal, small filiform, transparent, flexible bodies, which are probably the organs of feeling: On separating one of the pinnæ from the main stem, the flesh was found to be composed entirely of small opaque globes. The filiform rays (or perhaps more properly the *radicles*, since by them the animal attaches itself to any thing) are each terminated by an incurvated claw, resembling in figure and evidently for the same purpose as the claws of birds. The body

body is covered on the upper side by five unequal valves. It is remarkable of this species, that it is furnished with *two* apertures, one at the confluence of the valves, the other in the largest valve; their position with respect to the centre is variable: the last may readily escape observation, except when the animal chooses to elevate it above the plane of the valve. When fully expanded, the inside appears clothed with a fine membrane longitudinally folded and revolute at its margin. Colour deep red.

Since the illustrious Mr. Pennant has not referred his *A. decacnemos* to the *A. pectinata* Linn. (though he has quoted Barrelier and the figure of Linckius, which are given by Linnæus as synonyms to his *A. pectinata*), I cannot but feel apprehensive of having committed an error in considering them as the same species, and have consequently affixed a mark of doubt to the Linnean reference; but since the specific character given in the *Systema Naturæ* accords perfectly with numberless specimens which I have examined, I trust it will not be the cause of any confusion to a British naturalist.

SERTULARIA.

1. *imbricata*. S. subramosa, vesiculis subclavatis, fursùm inordinate imbricatis.

TAB. II. fig. 5—11.

On the *Fucus nadosus*. Milford Haven.

Obs. This species seems most nearly allied to the *S. cedrina*.

drina. Linn. Syst. Nat. Ed. 13. p. 1313. n. 28. Pallas. Zooph. p. 139. from which however it differs in the vesicles not furrounding the stem in any regular series, and in their shape. Height, from one to three inches. Young shoots closely imbricated to their base, but older ones often naked: the smaller branches, which proceed from a main stem, have the vesicles placed bifariouly, but at their apex they resume the imbricated form.

TUBULARIA.

1. *flabelliformis*. T. tubulis parallelis fasciculatis; fasciculis radiatim dispositis.

TAB. II. fig. 12, 13, 14.

On the *Conferva rubra*. Milford Haven.

Obs. This minute coralline differs considerably from its British congeners in habit, but agrees with them in texture. Its origin is a simple cylindrical stem, affixed at its base, which is a little dilated to the stems of the *Conferva*: it soon, however, loses this form, and very abruptly becomes dilated into a fan-shaped compressed body, from which proceed eight rays. These rays, when examined under the first magnifier of Ellis's microscope, appear composed of equal and perfectly cylindrical tubes. In some I observed a deep crimson spot, which was probably a dead or torpid polype.

EXPLA-

